

# Report Reaches London That Ostend Is Recaptured by Allies

of furious fighting, in which the Belgians maintained doggedly their positions, hurling the enemy back time after time, with heavy losses in each repulse, there were heard the guns of the ships to seaward.

And the navy guns had the range, for the first shots were effective and demoralizing to the German attackers. There was a perceptible lull in the attack directed against the Belgians, and in the lull which endured throughout the night fully three railway wagons were loaded down with the German wounded, according to refugees who saw them passing to the rear on the following morning.

## ATTACK RENEWED WITH GREAT FURY

The attack was renewed with increased fury on Sunday morning, and lasted all day. Sunday, the Germans alternately directing their big gun fire against the Belgian positions and the ships at sea, the latter by indirect fire, and without effect, so far as has been reported.

To-day the fire from the navy guns became so severe and effective that the Germans started to withdraw. No sooner was this manoeuvre discovered by the Belgian corps commander than the German army was ordered to attack soon turned into a rout, with the Germans in full retreat.

Nieuport is ten miles west of Ostend. It occupies a position on the coast about midway between Ostend and the Belgian-Belgian border. Across the border and along the French seacoast to the westward lie Dunkirk and Calais, against which the Germans are attempting to advance. The Belgians are engaged in a series of costly operations before starting their second drive upon Paris.

Also Nieuport is the northernmost point on the allied line, which stretches south to Ypres, along the coast, and then turns westward past Lille, to Arras and thence to Lens, where the line again swerves to the eastward, past Arras and toward Metz.

The German line confronting the Nieuport-Ypres front extends south from Ostend through Thourout and Roulers to Metz.

## ADAPTED TO ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OPERATIONS

Between the Ypres Canal and the German line the twelve miles of rugged country, peculiarly adapted to artillery and infantry operations.

To-day while the Germans were trying to hammer their way through the Belgian line in the north, other corps of King Albert's army, assisted by the French and British troops, drove forward across the width of the country and routed the German troops who had bivouacked for the night (evidently contemplating an attack themselves during to-day), and swept the expanses of the coast, and then turned back with severe losses as far as their original position at Roulers.

To-night's official bulletin records still further gains for the allies in the region between Arras and Roulers, and the center of the still fiercest fighting was at the village of the left flank of General Anade.

In the onslaught directed against the German line in this region the French and British troops succeeded in driving the Germans back to positions close to the barbed wire entanglements immediately in the foreground of the German defensive line. The allies were able to hold their advantage, but were assailed by the deluge of lead and shell from the German trenches which made the maintenance of their position extremely difficult.

## ALLIES GAIN ABOUT THIRTY-FIVE MILES

In the neighborhood of La Bassée, sixteen miles northwest of Arras, the allies' left wing army, advancing toward Lille, encountered the enemy in great force, and severe fighting followed which spread to the village of the immediate vicinity of La Bassée. In this region fighting of the most desperate character has been going on for ten days, and up to now the allies have succeeded in gaining about thirty-five miles.

So furiously have these engagements been fought that the French War Office says the troops have been compelled to advance literally "from house to house."

In the region of Chaumes a strong counter-attack by the enemy not only failed, but the allied troops were able to advance to ground which greatly enhanced their position.

Near St. Mihiel, where an offensive movement of great strength is being prosecuted by the French, the latter have succeeded in advancing until they now control much more ground on the right bank of the Meuse, greatly bettering the situation for the reinforcements which are being hurled to the east in the assault against the Metz fortifications.

In Alsace, to the west of Colmar, the advancing French corps have established themselves on a series of battle positions, and are now pushing forward to the south the French now occupy Thann.

Summing up the situation, military

## OBITUARY

Octavio Cox.

HEATHSVILLE, Va., October 19.—The remains of Octavio Cox, of Cowarts, who died in Baltimore, were brought here on Sunday, and interred in Melrose Cemetery.

Mrs. Laura J. Blizard.—Mrs. Laura J. Blizard died at the home of her son-in-law, Captain Ocran Humphreys, in Poplar Neck, Lancaster County, aged seventy-eight years, on Friday last. Besides Mrs. Humphreys, she is survived by another daughter, Miss Helen Blizard, of Lancaster, and two sons, J. L. Blizard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and F. L. Blizard, of Portsmouth, Va. Her late place in Baltimore, her former home.

William W. Talbot.—William W. Talbot died on Saturday afternoon at his home in Lancaster, aged eighty-three years. He is survived by his wife and son, daughter by a previous marriage, Mrs. Cabell, Darron.

Mrs. Agnes Barron.—Mrs. Agnes Barron, wife of Captain Samuel Barron, died suddenly at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. H. L. Barron, at Warsaw, on Saturday night. She is survived by three daughters and one son, the latter, James S. Barron, a lawyer of Norfolk.

Mrs. Martha Jane Camden.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LYNCHBURG, Va., October 19.—Mrs. Martha Jane Camden, widow of W. C. Camden, died yesterday afternoon at the home of her grandson, William C. Coffey, 1713 Thirteenth Street. Mrs. Camden was eighty-one years of age.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

NOTICE.—A. Jacobs, trading as Jacobs and Gregory Co., 504 North Ninth Street, has been found guilty of passing counterfeit money to the store at once.

experts to-night were agreed that the German drive upon Paris by way of the coast and the Seine Valley, was hoped with a force which was apparently impotent to hold its own where equal numbers were in conflict.

In fact many go so far as to say that this is the eve of the German retreat from Northern France. However reliable this may be, it is a fact that the allies, during the past three days, have greatly bettered their position. Not only has the threatened German attack upon Dunkirk been effectively stayed, in the opinion of these experts, but the junction of the besieging army of Antwerp and the forces under General von Boehm, supporting Von Kluck, has been prevented.

To the eastward the army under the German Crown Prince, is being steadily forced back upon Stenay, the door by which this army must retreat when the hour for retreat from France comes, and if a little more pressure can be brought to bear, the German centre must surely give way, weakened as it is by the heavy withdrawals to supply strength to the German right.

## JAPANESE CRUISER SUNK IN KIAUCHAU BAY

TOKYO, October 19 (5:30 P. M.).—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiko was sunk by a mine in Kiauchau Bay on the night of October 17.

## BRITISH BATTLESHIP HEAVILY DAMAGED

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Shell fire from howitzers in the German fortress of Tainchau has heavily damaged the British battleship Triumph, and compelled her to withdraw from the British-Japanese bombarding fleet, according to a statement issued to-night by the German army, operating along the coast of Flanders, found itself in peril of being cut off from the main body.

What opposition they met along the sea was only guesswork, for it has never been disclosed in Great Britain what forces the allies have or at what point they touched the coast.

## CLEAR OF GERMANS

All reports seem to agree that the city of Ostend is practically clear of Germans, who, apparently, are reforming to the south with reinforcements and the siege guns used to batter the Belgian forts, and that they now proceed to the coast, where they are beyond Fumes, less than ten miles from Dunkirk.

Further south in France reinforcements brought up from Dunkirk, which the Germans are reported as bombarding in a desperate attempt to retake the place.

The Belgians themselves have been putting in some hard knocks. According to last night's Paris official communication, the Belgians, who had been in an attempt to cross the River Yser, southwest of Dixmude, Belgium. This was the first heard of the Belgian forces since the evacuation of Antwerp, and now they are found apparently and picturesquely defending that little spot of their own country, that the invaders have not taken.

King Albert, and for some time is said to have cheered the men in the field.

Some of the London papers describe the German evacuation of Ostend as a retirement to the east on the theory that the allies' progress to the west threatened to isolate the Ostend garrison, making a retreat imperative. The dispatches are far from unanimous on the direction of the retreat, which, however, most of them describing it as a passage to the west, and any attempt, therefore, to analyze it is but conjecture.

## SOME SORT OF NAVAL CRAFT PRESSED INTO USE

From various sources came reports, none of which were confirmed, that some sort of naval craft are being pressed into use by the allies in the region of Flanders, where the German fleet, Sunday a dispatch from Dunkirk, said that heavy firing could be heard there, and it was believed that gunboats were being used in the canals.

Further south in France fighting was progressing south of Ostend, where, true, meant the presence of allied forces at a point further north than heretofore suspected. This is contradicted by the report that the Germans are west of Fumes.

Though there was a sporadic recurrence of the anti-German rioting in London early this morning, police protection in London was increased, and no serious outbreaks were reported during the forenoon in the city, but at Saffron-Walden, in Essex, an English lawyer's house was attacked and the windows smashed because, it was said, he had been harboring two Germans. In the continuation of the rioting at Deptford last night a German grain dealer's house and store were wrecked and then burned.

In the eastern war area the great battle of Poland seems to be progressing in favor of the Russians, who claim to have checked decisively the German forces in their attempt to cross the Vistula. The Russians in and around Warsaw are holding the invaders off, protected from fresh German artillery aggression by reason of the Russian condition of the country through recent fighting and owing to the destruction of the only railroad from Lodz to Warsaw, saw on which the Germans could transport their heavy guns.

Around Pzenytsk the Austrians claim to have killed and wounded 10,000 Russians and also to have crossed the Carpathians, but on the other hand the Russians repulsed an Austrian attempt to cross the river San. That the Austrians are needed in the latest dispatch, which says that "our troops are advancing as against a fortress."

## EARLE NAMED RECEIVER

Berg Brothers, Operators of Philadelphia Department Store, Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 19.—George H. Earle was appointed receiver to-day for Berg Brothers, operators of a large Philadelphia department store. No statement of assets or liabilities was made by the receiver. The store was fixed at \$750,000. Earle said he understood the failure had been caused by banks calling their loans, and by financial conditions due to the European war.

## TWO BIG PARTY RALLIES ARE HELD AT WYTHEVILLE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] BRISTOL, Va., October 19.—Representative Sleep's headquarters here manifested a very different attitude following the visit of United States Senator Borah, who made a plea for the Democrats at Wytheville to-day. At the same time the Democrats of Wythe County were holding a meeting with Governor Stuart and Congressman Carter Glass, who made strong appeals in behalf of the Democrats.

Both Sleep and Glass were present, and each briefly presented his cause.

## THIRTY GERMAN TRAINS STRANDED IN FRANCE

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, October 19.—Thirty German trains are stranded in France as the result of a brilliant exploit by a French aviator. The man drove his airplane across the German lines, dropped a dense fog, and dropped eighteen bombs, blowing up the Tergnier Railway station and partly destroying a train. The train was turned undamaged to the French lines.

## LONDON MOB ATTEMPTS TO WRECK GERMAN SHOPS

LONDON, October 19 (11:10 P. M.).—Police to-night dispersed a mob which attempted to wreck German shops in the Borough of Deptford. Many shopkeepers, fearing attacks, had strongly barred their places.

A police court judge to-day declined to accept bail in the cases of more than thirty rioters arrested during Sunday night's demonstration. The judge advised this declaration, following the conduct of those wrecking and looting the stores and dwelling apartments of Germans was a disgrace to Englishmen.

The newspaper campaign against the employment of subjects of hostile countries continues. Several additional banns to-day announced that all German and Austrian employees had been discharged. A large number of restaurants have substituted girl waiters for Germans and Austrians.

## GERMAN ADVANCE HALTS, TEMPORARILY AT LEAST

Situation From Viewpoint of Allies More Hopeful Than at Any Time in Months.

## KAISER'S ARMY NEAR DUNKIRK

Reinforcements From Brussels for Allies Brought Up Before Lille, Where Tenuous Are Making Desperate Effort to Retake the City.

LONDON, October 19.—From the point of view of the allied armies, so far as could be learned from dispatches reaching London, to-day, the situation in West Flanders and in France as far south as Lille, seemed on this, the seventy-seventh day of the war, perhaps more hopeful than at any time since the German advance on Paris was checked.

Though the news reaching England is meagre and to an extent delayed, as always, all tidings seem to indicate that the German advance from Ostend on the French coast towns has been blocked, temporarily at least, while further south, in a region that was a week ago the scene of a desperate campaign, where hard fighting was expected, and desperate resistance where little trouble had been anticipated. The officers said the Belgians had fallen eight days earlier than expected, and the Belgians were being disheartened by their nine weeks of defeat, and also because of the easy manner in which the fortified positions behind the River Nethe were carried October 6.

As the correspondent drove through miles of the streets of Antwerp, the city seemed to have suffered less than was believed. Indications of damage wrought by the German shells were observed in all quarters, but the destruction usually was confined to individual houses at widely scattered points.

At German headquarters it was said this fact was due to the definite plan of the Germans to convince Antwerp with a minimum of damage that they were not to be taken. The heavy twelve and sixteen-inch guns, it was stated, were not used against the city proper, but shells from the smaller mortars were dropped throughout the place, a few in each section, until every quarter had been systematically visited.

How accurately the public buildings were avoided seemed to have been proven by a shell which hit the pavement at the side entrance to the city hall, and in the destruction of a house across the street from that building. The Church of Our Lady, the pride of Antwerp, was not touched, and the tower in diameter in one transept was ten feet, and in an adjoining wall thirty feet above the floor. Otherwise, this edifice was not damaged.

The place, it was said, which the Germans before Antwerp was stronger than they generally known. In addition to their widely heralded sixteen-inch mortars and a large number of twelve-inch guns, they carried out an Austrian automobile batteries of twelve guns.

The effect of the big guns on Antwerp's outer fortifications was more striking than at Liege. Two days before the city was taken, the German shells were put out of action with a single shot, their steel beds being broken in two and the heavy masses of metal hurled five or six yards away.

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## ANTWERP IS DEAD CITY, WITH ITS PEOPLE GONE

Correspondent Finds Stricken Town Guarded by Bluejackets and Marine Infantrymen.

## LESS DAMAGE THAN EXPECTED

Destruction Usually Confined to Individual Houses at Widely Scattered Points—Belgian Defense Collapses When the Nethe Is Crossed.

ANTWERP (via London), October 19 (10:30 P. M.).—On his arrival in Antwerp the Associated Press correspondent found the city guarded by bluejackets and marine infantrymen from the German stationer Kiel, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

Detachments of sailors among them, recruited from the German merchant marine, were armed only with cutlasses and revolvers. They lay several weeks behind the army, taking no part in the fighting, and evidently are destined for sea duty after the capture of a port.

German staff officers assured the correspondent that the German commander, General von Beseler, had found easy victory in his campaign where hard fighting was expected, and desperate resistance where little trouble had been anticipated. The officers said the Belgians had fallen eight days earlier than expected, and the Belgians were being disheartened by their nine weeks of defeat, and also because of the easy manner in which the fortified positions behind the River Nethe were carried October 6.

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## WAR REVENUE MEASURE GOES TO COMMITTEE

First Move in Filibustering Tactics of Representative Henry, of Texas.

## INSISTS ON COTTON RELIEF

Delay in Reference of Bill to Conference Part of Fight on Behalf of Southern Growers—